

(EE) the wages and benefits other employees in the same business provide their employees.

(VII) CONTRACTORS AND SUBCONTRACTORS.—Any employer receiving funds under this subsection to procure goods or services shall require a contractor or subcontractor, whose employees perform or will perform work funded under this subsection, that contracts or subcontracts with the employer to comply with the requirements set forth in subclauses (I) through (VI).

(VIII) DEFINITIONS.—In this clause, the terms “employee”, “employer”, and “labor organization” have the meanings given the terms in section 2 of the National Labor Relations Act (29 U.S.C. 152).

(ii) LIMITATION OF FUNDS.—Funds appropriated to carry out this section shall not be used to assist, promote, or deter organizing of labor organizations.

(5) SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY FUND.—

(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established a Supply Chain Resiliency Fund for the purpose of funding loans, loan guaranties, and grants under the Program.

(B) FINANCIAL OPERATIONS OF THE SUPPLY CHAIN RESILIENCY FUND.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The Assistant Secretary shall use the funds in the Supply Chain Resiliency Fund to finance loans, loan guaranties, and grants to eligible entities under the Program.

(ii) RESERVE RATIO.—The Assistant Secretary shall not lend in excess of 10 times the capital in reserve in the Supply Chain Resiliency Fund.

(iii) INTEREST RATE.—The Assistant Secretary shall establish interest rates for loans, loan guaranties, and other instruments as the Secretary considers appropriate, taking into account—

(I) the objectives of the Program described in section paragraph (2); and

(II) the cost of capital experienced by foreign competitors to the beneficiaries of the support provided under this subsection.

(6) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated to the Assistant Secretary \$5,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2023 through 2027 to carry out the Program, of which \$4,000,000,000 shall be deposited into the Supply Chain Resiliency Fund established under paragraph (5).

SA 4631. Mr. ROMNEY (for himself and Mrs. SHAHEEN) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of subtitle B of title XII, add the following:

SEC. 1216. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON ALLIES AND PARTNERS ASSISTING EVACUATION FROM AFGHANISTAN.

It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) following the Afghan Taliban takeover of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, Albania, Australia, Bahrain, Georgia, Germany, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Kosovo, Kuwait, New Zealand, North Macedonia, Norway, Mexico, Philippines, Qatar, Rwanda, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Spain, Sudan, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Arab Emirates, the United Kingdom, and the Self-Declared Independent Republic of Somaliland responded to the United States’

request for assistance in the effort to evacuate and support thousands of United States citizens, lawful permanent residents of the United States, vulnerable Afghans, and their families; and

(2) the United States values the vital contributions of these partners and allies to the evacuation effort and is grateful for their support of this critical humanitarian mission.

SA 4632. Mr. LEE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed to amendment SA 3867 submitted by Mr. REED and intended to be proposed to the bill H.R. 4350, to authorize appropriations for fiscal year 2022 for military activities of the Department of Defense, for military construction, and for defense activities of the Department of Energy, to prescribe military personnel strengths for such fiscal year, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the end of title X, add the following:

Subtitle H—National Emergencies Act Reform

SEC. 1071. SHORT TITLE.

This subtitle may be cited as the “Assuring that Robust, Thorough, and Informed Congressional Leadership is Exercised Over National Emergencies Act” or the “ARTICLE ONE Act”.

SEC. 1072. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO DECLARATION AND RENEWAL OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

Section 201 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1621) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 201. DECLARATIONS AND RENEWALS OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

“(a) AUTHORITY TO DECLARE NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.—With respect to Acts of Congress authorizing the exercise, during the period of a national emergency, of any special or extraordinary power, the President is authorized to declare such a national emergency by proclamation. Such proclamation shall immediately be transmitted to Congress and published in the Federal Register.

“(b) SPECIFICATION OF PROVISIONS OF LAW TO BE EXERCISED.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—No powers or authorities made available by statute for use during the period of a national emergency shall be exercised unless and until the President specifies the provisions of law under which the President proposes that the President or other officers will act in—

“(A) a proclamation declaring a national emergency under subsection (a); or

“(B) one or more Executive orders relating to the emergency published in the Federal Register and transmitted to Congress.

“(2) LIMITATIONS.—The President may—

“(A) specify under paragraph (1) only provisions of law that make available powers and authorities that relate to the nature of the national emergency; and

“(B) exercise such powers and authorities only to address the national emergency.

“(c) TEMPORARY EFFECTIVE PERIODS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—A declaration of a national emergency under subsection (a) may last for 30 days from the issuance of the proclamation (not counting the day on which the proclamation was issued) and shall terminate when that 30-day period expires unless there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval under section 203 with respect to the proclamation.

“(2) EXERCISE OF POWERS AND AUTHORITIES.—Any power or authority made available under a provision of law described in subsection (a) and specified pursuant to sub-

section (b) may be exercised for 30 days from the issuance of the proclamation or Executive order (not counting the day on which such proclamation or Executive order was issued). That power or authority cannot be exercised once that 30-day period expires, unless there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval under section 203 approving—

“(A) the proclamation of the national emergency or the Executive order; and

“(B) the exercise of the power or authority specified by the President in such proclamation or Executive order.

“(3) EXCEPTION IF CONGRESS IS UNABLE TO CONVENE.—If Congress is physically unable to convene as a result of an armed attack upon the United States or another national emergency, the 30-day periods described in paragraphs (1) and (2) shall begin on the first day Congress convenes for the first time after the attack or other emergency.

“(d) PROHIBITION ON SUBSEQUENT ACTIONS IF EMERGENCIES NOT APPROVED.—

“(1) SUBSEQUENT DECLARATIONS.—If a joint resolution of approval is not enacted under section 203 with respect to a national emergency before the expiration of the 30-day period described in subsection (c), or with respect to a national emergency proposed to be renewed under subsection (e), the President may not, during the remainder of the term of office of that President, declare a subsequent national emergency under subsection (a) with respect to the same circumstances.

“(2) EXERCISE OF AUTHORITIES.—If a joint resolution of approval is not enacted under section 203 with respect to a power or authority specified by the President in a proclamation under subsection (a) or an Executive order under subsection (b)(1)(B) with respect to a national emergency, the President may not, during the remainder of the term of office of that President, exercise that power or authority with respect to that emergency.

“(e) RENEWAL OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.—A national emergency declared by the President under subsection (a) or previously renewed under this subsection, and not already terminated pursuant to subsection (c) or section 202(a), shall terminate on a date that is not later than one year after the President transmitted to Congress the proclamation declaring the emergency under subsection (a) or Congress approved a previous renewal pursuant to this subsection, unless—

“(1) the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to Congress an Executive order renewing the emergency; and

“(2) there is enacted into law a joint resolution of approval renewing the emergency pursuant to section 203 before the termination of the emergency or previous renewal of the emergency.

“(f) EFFECT OF FUTURE LAWS.—No law enacted after the date of the enactment of this Act shall supersede this title unless it does so in specific terms, referring to this title, and declaring that the new law supersedes the provisions of this title.”.

SEC. 1073. TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

Section 202 of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 202. TERMINATION OF NATIONAL EMERGENCIES.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—Any national emergency declared by the President under section 201(a) shall terminate on the earliest of—

“(1) the date provided for in section 201(c);

“(2) the date on which Congress, by statute, terminates the emergency;

“(3) the date on which the President issues a proclamation terminating the emergency; or

“(4) the date provided for in section 201(e).